SECTE

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OFFICIALS ON

NSC BRIEFING NOTES

WESTERN DIVISION 4 January 1955

ASSASSINATION OF PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT MAY BRING INSTABILITY TO PANAMA

- I. Assassination of Panamanian president Remon on 2 January may introduce a new period of political instability in Panama.
 - A. José Remon Guizado, first vice president and foreign minister sworn in as president on 3 January. He will, according to constitution, complete Remon's term scheduled to end in October 1956.
 - B. Guizado's administration can not be expected to have the strength which characterized that of Remon, whose position was based on personal following among politicians, the National Guard, and the public.
 - C. The government remains in control of the situation, however, and the National Guard, Panama's only armed force, reportedly is supporting Guizado.
- II. Remon's death may delay formal signing--now scheduled for 12 January--of new agreements between Panama and the United States on the Canal Zone.
 - A. Guizado, whose attitude toward the United States is unclear, stated on 31 December that his sole interest is getting the new agreements signed "earliest."

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INSERT page 2, under III. A. on earlier draft will become B

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III. A.

considers

the assassination a prelude to a Central American

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flare-up. Remon

had reported to President Perez Jimenez two weeks ago that Cuban gunmen were planning to liquidate both presidents.



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- 1. Guizado an ardent admieer of anti-US
 Arnulfo Arias, ousted former president of
 Panama, in the late forties. He later gave
 strong support to the United States in the
 UN during the Seventh General Assembly.
- 2. Guizado was active in the negotiations for revision of the canal zone treaty, and visited various Central American countries and Mexico seeking support for the Panamanian stand.
- 3. One report indicated that Guizado has a "none too savory" reputation in business and public office.
- B. Communists, numbering only 50, with perhaps 200 additional sympathizers, may in combination with other oppositionists attempt to exploit the assassination and the treaty issue through disorders.
- - A. Some indications that President Remon might have been indirectly involved in some Venezaelan-Nicaraguan plan to eliminate Costa Rican president Figueres.

- 1. Principal connections between Remon and Venezuela appear to be:
 - a. An informal economic agreement which appeared to be a straight business transaction.
 - b. A Venezuelan military mission which has been training the Panamanian National Guard— Panamanian military officials in Venezuela for training.
 - c. Various shipments of arms to the Panamanian National Guard early in 1954.
 - d. Long standing friendship between President Perez Jimenez and Remon.
 - e. Only on one occasion did Remon become involved directly in the continuing Central 25X6A
 American war of nerves:

25X6A

- Remon apparently disliked and distructed Figure 1
- 2. Remon apparently disliked and distrusted Figueres, and possibly was willing to assist indirectly in making trouble for him.
 - a. Reports of collaboration between Arnulfo Arias and Figueres, however, are not substantiated.

- b. Panama arrested one Costa Rican revolutionary leader on 5 December at the request of the Costa Rican Charge, and in July asked the brotherof former Costa Rican president Picado to leave Panama.
- c. Costa Rican Foreign Minister, however, as late as December suspected that Revolutionary activities against Costa Rica might start or be assisted from Panama.
- 3. Remon and Nicaraguan dictator Somoza apparently have remained cordial. 25X1X6
 - a. One report indicated, however,

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Remon did not trust Somoza.

4. Available reports do not indicate the nature of the relationships of newly installed President Guizado and Presidents Perez Jimenez, Figueres, and Somoza.